

## REPORT

CD NO.

DATE OF INFORMATION 1922 - 1952

DATE DIST. 1 Ju 1952

NO. OF PAGES 2

LANGUAGE Russian

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Krasnyy Flot.

### CITY OF KHABAROVSK EXPANDS DURING 5-YEAR PLANS

Khabarovsk, which has developed rapidly during the Five-Year Plans, now has electric stations, a plant imeni Ordzhonikidze, a plant imeni Kaganovich, a flour milling combine, a meat combine, and many other buildings. Factories and plants in Khabarovsk produce machinery, clothing, footgear, household articles, sausage, fish, and confectionery products.

The expansion of housing construction and public services under the Soviet regime included completing a drama theater, a building for the Administration of the Far East Railroad System, a group of institutes and schools, and tens of multistory residential and administrative buildings.

The streets of Khabarovsk have changed beyond recognition. Ulitsa Karl Marx, the city's main street, is now entirely asphalted. Thousands of the city's workers helped in the improvements made on ploshchad' Svobody, which has been renamed ploshchad imeni Stalina. With their help, 60,000 cubic meters of earthwork were carried out. The entire square is paved with asphalt. Trees and tens of thousands of decorative shrubs have been planted and fountains have been built. It is now the largest and most beautiful square in Khabarovsk.

Over 70 million rubles were spent during the past 3 years for city improvement. During 1952, over 30 million more rubles will be spent for this work.

Reconstruction of ulitsa Lenina was begun in 1951 and will be continued in 1952. The street will be completely paved with asphalt and trees and shrubs will be planted along the sidewalks.

The appearance of ulitsa L'va Tolstogo, Volochayevskaya ulitsa, ulitsa Dzerzhinskogo, and many others have been completely changed. At present, multistory dwelling houses and administrative buildings have been erected on ulitsa Karl Marx, ulitsa Lenina, and ulitsa Dzerzhinskogo.

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION      RESTRICTED

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Navy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Air	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI							

RESTRICTED

STAT

Khabarovsk, which is the largest cultural center of the Far East, has 67 schools with an enrollment of 40,000 students. It also has seven FZO and trade schools, ten tekhnikums, medical, pedagogical, and teachers institutes, and an institute for railroad engineers.

The basic centers of scientific work for the Far East are located in Khabarovsk -- the Scientific-Research Institute for Forestry, Institute for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, and Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology. The city also has three theaters -- drama, musical comedy, and a children's theater -- 15 clubs, over 100 libraries, 3 moving-picture theaters, a museum of regional studies, and an art museum. Ten newspapers and two magazines are published in the city.

Medical services for workers have improved immeasurably. Prominent specialists work in the city hospitals and polyclinics.

Khabarovsk, located at the junction of the Amur and Ussuri rivers, is connected with Moscow and Komsomol'sk-on-Amur by railroad, while passenger and freight steamships travelling on the Amur connect it with Blagoveshchensk and Nikolayevsk-on-Amur. Air lines connect Khabarovsk with Moscow, Sakhalin, Kamchatka, and distant northern regions of Khabarovsk Kray.

- E N D -

- 2 -

RESTRICTED